FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1842. [NO. 1285.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted the genuine and crop of 1841.

SAML A. MIMS.

For Sale by
Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Mess's. Boon & Breece.
January 12, 1842. 84-tf

NEW ANNUALS, &c.

THE GIFT for 1842; The Token; Gem; Violet; Rose of Sharon; Token of Affection; Amaranth, &c for Presents.

Also, Ten Thousand a Year; Stanly Thorn; American Almanac for 1842, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 12, 1842.

34 HHDS. MOLASSES, 100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee, 340 sets Cups and Saucers, together with a general assortment of other articles in the grocery line, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 12, 1842. 84-4w

Five Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for her delivery to me, of a pale mulatto girl, named MARY TIIIGPEN, about fifteen years of age, supposed to have been persuaded off by some white person or persons, and secreted either about Fayetteville or Wilmington; or given in Wilmington to be delivered to Mr. D. Offerlin. This, therefore, is to warn all persons from harboring her, as the law will be rigorously enforced. Said girl was bound to me at the last term of Cumberland County Court.

HELEN P. LAIN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 10, 1842. 84-3w

N. B. The Wilmington Chronicle will please insert this 3 weeks, and forward account to this office for payment.

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th December, my Negro Boy RANSOM, aged about 27 or 28 years, about five feet seven eight inches high, of a dark mulatto colour, with a small dent or scar on one side of the face, a little cler lame, which side not recollected. He carried off clothes with him, but can't recollect what they were. He wrote, when he left, a considerable quantity of Northern mixed, with a green blanket coat, and had also a cotton umbrella. Said Negro is of a pleasing countenance, and is often spoken to. I think that he has been decoyed off by some white man, if so, I will give the above reward for the apprehension of both; if not, I will give One Hundred Dollars for the delivery to me of my Negro, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

STEPHEN HANEY.

Bogue Bank, Onslow Co., N. C., Jan. 3, 1842. 84-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

James MacLaurin, Ransom K. H. Simmons.
vs.
LEVY ON LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ransom K. H. Simmons, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, so that a personal service of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his Land, requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and show cause why the said Plaintiff Exposus should not issue according to the Plaintiff.

Witness John MacLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini 1841, and of American Independence the 66th.

JNO. McLAURIN, *C. C. C.*

January 10, 1842. 84-6w

Strayed,

FROM the Plantation of W. G. McDonald, on the East side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland county, on the 8th day of December last, a MULE, about two years old, dark colour, the end of his tail cut off. No other mark recollected. Any person taking up said Mule, and returning him to M. McKinnon in Fayetteville, or W. G. McDonald, will receive a suitable reward. The Mule was raised in Chatham county, by a man by the name of Satterfield, and perhaps he will make to that part of the country.

M. McKINNON.

January 12, 1842. 84-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence has been given to us, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, that a certain Negro man, a slave named Charles, formerly the property of Doyle O'Hanlon, but now the property of C. Godwold, is at this time runaway, and refuses to surrender himself to his owner or his authorized agent: And whereas, said negro slave Charles is supposed to be lurking about and doing mischief in the County of Cumberland: Now, therefore, we, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices as aforesaid, and according to the act of Assembly as aforesaid, do issue this our Proclamation, against said negro slave Charles, and require him forthwith to surrender himself; and the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland is hereby empowered and required, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary, for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending said negro slave Charles. And this Proclamation is ordered to be published at the door of the Court House and at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville; and if the said Charles, against whom this Proclamation hath been issued, stay out, and do not immediately return home, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to kill and destroy said slave Charles, by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same. Given under our hands and seals, this 11th day of January, 1842

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* (*Seal.*)

84-tf

Children's Toy Books.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*

December 13, 1841. 80tf

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 4.

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1842.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, from Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1841.

For Sale by S. T. HAWLEY.

January 4, 1842. 83-6w.

County Creditors.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the County of Cumberland, are hereby notified to list the same with John McLaurin, Clerk, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, that they may be passed upon by the Committee of Finance.

Further Notice.

THE Sheriff County Trustee, Treasurer of the Board of Wardens, Clerk and Master, Clerk of the Superior, and the Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, are notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 1st of February next, for the purpose of settling their accounts, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

GURDON FLEMING
DANIEL McDIARMID.
JOHN McNEILL.
Committee of Finance.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 4, 1842. 83-3w

Assignee's Notice.

GEN. ED. B. WHEELER, of Marion Court House, S. C. having executed to the Subscriber an Assignment of all his Estate and effects, for the benefit of his Creditors. Notice is hereby given, That a meeting of the Creditors will be held at the Office of Wm. W. Harllee at Marion Court House, on Monday the 31st day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing an Agent to act with the Subscriber in executing said Assignment. The said Creditors are requested to attend at the time mentioned, or be represented at the said meeting. Notice is hereby also given, that all the Creditors who fail, neglect, or refuse to establish their demands, duly authenticated, before the Subscriber, on the day aforesaid, by the terms of said Assignment will be barred and excluded from the benefit thereof.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Assignee.*

Marion C. H., December 30, 1841. 83-4w

SALE OF VALUABLE Real and Personal Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Assignment of all his Estate to me, by Ed. B. Wheeler, for the benefit of his Creditors, I will offer for sale at Marion Court House, on Monday the 7th February next, all his REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of about

Four Thousand Acres of LAND

in this District, about twenty-five hundred acres of which is in one tract, and is situated within from half a mile to three miles of Marion Court House, about 500 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation for Corn and Cotton, and possesses valuable advantages for lumber and range. On the last mentioned tract is situated a fine Saw and Grist Mill, Dwelling, and Overseer's house, and all other buildings fit for immediate occupation. Also, seventeen hundred acres in the Warbee Neck, one thousand acres in one tract, embracing the "Warbee Landing," on the Great Pee Dee River. And, at the same time,

Seventy likely Negroes,

Among which are 30 prime fellows—Two Carpenters, one Painter, and one Blacksmith. Also, about one Thousand bushels Corn, 30 thousand lbs. Fodder, Waggons, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c. As this residence is near the village of Marion, and in one of the most improving and healthy sections of country in this part of the State, it is regarded as a fine situation for persons who wish permanently to settle themselves on a good and healthy planting interest. The Terms will be such as the creditors will assent to, which with approved purchasers will be no doubt liberal.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Assignee.*

January 1, 1842. 83-4s.

Mineral Spring Academy,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION will continue under the superintendence of the subscriber. Terms of Tuition per session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the higher English branches,	10 00

No admission for less than half Session.

Payment quarterly in advance.

No allowance for lost time, except sickness or death, when the money will be refunded.

Board can be had for 5 or 6 dollars in the neighborhood, or the privilege is granted to any, of putting up a temporary residence and boarding themselves, which has been tried by some greatly to their satisfaction. The low rates of Tuition and Board, together with the unquestionable advantage of health, it is to be hoped will induce many to avail themselves of them.

The Spring Session commences the first Wednesday in February, and ends the last Tuesday in June.

The Fall Session commences the first Wednesday in August, and ends the second last Tuesday in December.

The Superintendent, deeming it his duty to give himself to the Ministry, reads and expounds daily a portion of scripture, opens and closes the School with prayer, and enjoins on all the students to commit to memory the shorter catechism, as a summary of the Bible doctrines.

H. McLAURIN.

December 30, 1841.

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.

Apply to SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

December 14, 1841.

WOOD LAND for Sale.

THE one-half of that well wooded 78 acre Tract, situated on the East side of the Wilmington Road, one mile from the Market House, is for sale. The choice of halves is offered at $10 per acre.

Terms, Notes with approved security, 6, 12 and 18 months. Apply at this Office.

Dec'r 18, 1841. 81tf

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.

10 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

On the River,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
15 casks superior CHEESE.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

December 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.

Dec'r 8, 1841. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Fountain Lane, deceased, at the December Term of Cumberland County Court, 1841, all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN H. HALL.
CONSTANT JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6 1841. 80-6w

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

December 13 1841.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

O. O. SMITH

(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased the Lands and Bridge on Drowning Creek, heretofore known as Mac Farland's Turnpike Lands, I have now the pleasure of informing the public that the bridge has been thoroughly re-built, and is at present in first rate travelling condition. Said bridge is 28 miles from Fayetteville, 36 miles from Cheraw, via Laurel Hill, and 23 miles from Rockingham, in Richmond county. The roads leading to the bridge are in first rate order. Persons going to market, as well as travellers generally, will find it to their advantage to cross at this bridge, it being the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw or Rockingham.

WILLIAM McLEAN.

Turnpike Bridge, October 12, 1841. 73-3m.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 12, 1841. 71tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES for January, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

Virginia Wellsburg LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 22, 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,363, 10 prizes of 1,300, 10 of 1,200, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 600, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

1st drawn number $16, second drawn number $15, third drawn number $14, fourth drawn number $13, 5th or 6th drawn number $12, lowest prize $10.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Quarter do	32 50

$40,000! $15,000!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 29, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,190, 6 prizes of 2,000 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 70 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Half do	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Quarter do	35 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. 1d-pd

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.

John McAlpin vs. Duncan Black.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on a tract of eleven hundred and eighty two and a half acres of Land, on Burnt Swamp, adjoining the lands of Angus Ray and others, the undivided Sixth part of said tract being his interest in the same, as the property of Duncan Black. Also, One Tract of 100 acres, more or less, on the Lumberton Road, on Mossa Neck Branch, adjoining Rhodes and McAlpin and Powell, the Interest of Duncan Black in the same being One-Sixth part.—January the 27th 1841.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made for Six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that unless the Defendant shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and replevy the said property, and plead, Judgment final by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence the 66th year.

Issued the 8th Dec., 1841.

SDH. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

Southern Harmony.

250 Copies, just received, by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 25.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The New York Tribune states that the Judges will have all the forms and rules prepared in a few days to carry into effect this wise and salutary law. They are satisfied there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, and see no necessity for any amendments until experience shall have demonstrated them.

The Tribune further states that the mode of proceeding will be exceedingly simple, viz.

1st. The bankrupt will present, through his counsel, his confession of his bankruptcy, in the form of a deposition, which will state the name of each creditor, the amount due to each; the place of each creditor's residence, and a schedule of the debtor's property. To this will be annexed the bankrupt's affidavit that this statement is true.

His counsel will thereupon ask the Court to enter the bankrupt's confession of bankruptcy in a decree upon the records of the Court. This is judgment by confession, and all the bankrupt's property immediately passes, by this decree, into the hands of such assignee as the Court may appoint for that purpose.

2d. The next step in the proceedings is for the Court to fix a day for the creditors and bankrupt to appear before some commissioner, to be named by the Court, to examine the bankrupt, &c. An order, therefore, will be entered, directing the notice to be published in several papers, and a printed or written letter to be sent to each of the creditors, notifying them when and where to appear, which notice must be sent and published seventy days before the bankrupt is examined before the commissioner.

Thus it will be seen that there will be no more difficulty in the Court receiving the confession of judgment and petition of one thousand bankrupts in one day than there would be in entering up so many confessions of judgments in other cases in other courts. The proceeding is one of mere form.

3d. The Court will appoint as many commissioners as shall be found necessary to take down all the testimony in writing, which testimony of the bankrupt and such witnesses as the creditors shall from time to time introduce will be returned to the Court for examination, and, finally, like proceedings in Chancery, be placed on file in the Clerk's office for examination for all time to come. Thus, if a dishonest bankrupt escapes and obtains a discharge, it will be the fault of the creditor; for every word is to be taken down in writing, and kept as a reference for the benefit of the creditor. So that, even should a dishonest man obtain a discharge, the creditors have an everlasting opportunity to set it aside, if they shall establish an act of fraud!

4th. In carrying this act into effect, the Judges do not receive one dollar for the labor that will devolve upon them. Not one dollar, directly or indirectly, and the officers of the Court will receive no compensation that will benefit them. So that all the labor of the Court and officers will be the same to them as other gratuitous duties. They, nevertheless, are willing to discharge the duty, from a just conviction of the immense importance of this law to the moral as well as pecuniary interests of the people.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The vote looking to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law has, we confess, overcome us with surprise at its suddenness, and with apprehension for its consequences. To this measure, in connexion with the Land Distribution and Pre-emption Law, we had pointed with triumph as the two great pillars of Whig policy, of which the third was to be, and we have yet a faint hope is to be, the restoration (as far as practicable) of a sound currency. We could not bring ourselves to believe, though threatened in the Senate, that there was any serious design in Congress to repeal that beneficent act, which has called down upon the heads of its authors more of that incense the savor of which ascends to Heaven than any measure ever passed by Congress. We sympathize most deeply in the anguish with which this indication in the House of Representatives will wring the breasts of many thousands of the helpless women and children, who have fondly looked to the disenthralment of their natural protectors by a process which, upon all the consideration that we have been able to bestow upon it, is to our mind no less just and wise than it is humane and provident. We shudder at the thought of the utter desolation which the consummation of the proposed repeal would bring upon hearths long wretched and forlorn, but upon which the benignant promise held out by the Bankrupt act had at last shed reviving and consoling beams of hope and joy. We most earnestly hope that we may be spared the spectacle of such an affliction, the depth and extent of which may be pictured in the imagination, but which nor pen nor tongue could ever describe.

We do not, of course, pretend to arraign the votes of individual members on this question of the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt Law. They are acting under a higher responsibility, and in a conscientious spirit; some doubtless under supposed instructions from their immediate constituents. If we could presume to address any argument to them, we should urge that it might have been expected, as more conformable to usage as well as to reason, that a law, sanctioned in terms by the Constitution, passed with the consent of all branches of the Government, (under circumstances which have since undergone no change,) ought to undergo a fair trial before it is doomed. This privilege, which is allowed to the most abandoned malefactor, ought not, surely, to be denied by Congress to its own offspring. Let us have the verdict of public opinion upon it before it is condemned. That opinion has not been ascertained by any process to be relied upon; and, according to all the information that has reached us, is altogether more favorable than averse to the law. Obdurate creditors there may be, who, not content with obtaining al that men can pay, would yet hold their miserable debtors in bondage for life. Imprecations upon the Bankrupt Law may be hurled by such men; but how feeble ought not to be their denunciations against the force of reason and the march of intellect which confound all the saws and sophisms and dispel the darkness of the barbarism of past ages, under which not only the debtor, but the debtor's family, his wife and his children, were condemned to servitude or penury for life, to stone for the misfortune of debt which it was impossible that he should ever be able to pay! May our legislators, when seriously meditating further legislation on this subject, ever bear in mind that

Earthly power doth then show nearest God's,
When Mercy seasons Justice!

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO "A SOLDIER."

"When a body meets a body in a patch of beans
Can a body know a body what a body means?"

Sir: You have examined the subject of which you treat. You are well aware what "authority" called out the militia to the service of which you speak. Then allow me to ask what have the Justices of Richmond to do with it? Whence have they the right to discharge the guard lawfully called out, or to adopt your suggestion about a standing guard? Does chapter 90, section 5, of the Revised Statutes, give them that power? Then, what are you addressing the Justices for? I will not do you the injustice to say, that it is in order to get them to do what they have no right to do. No, sir, I won't say that.

Again: Have you ever heard any magistrate of the County of Richmond "murmur" at the additional tax his county, or he himself would have to pay, to defray the expenses of the present guarding of the Jail? Come, answer 'pon your honor. Murmurings there have been by the guard and others in their behalf; and, indeed, it is a hard case on them; but I will not place so low an estimate upon your integrity as to charge that herein you made a wilful misrepresentation. Not at all, sir. Once more, sir. When a person in good faith wishes another, or a body of men, to do any thing in which he feels a lively interest, or to favour him, or others of whose interests he is the peculiar guardian, will he be likely, while asking the boon, to heap up ridicule and abuse upon those of whom he asks? I will not pay such poor compliment to your intelligence and knowledge of human nature as to suppose for a moment that *you* would pursue such course. By no means, sir, by no means. "Den, vot is it you does vont!" Your shape is so "questionable," you surely don't think you can pass yourself off as one of us: and you surely don't think that *your* county is made of such stuff as Mississippi. You understand *that*, don't you? But,

AVAUNT.

Blood! Blood! Blood!—Most of our readers will remember that in April last a Mr. Allston, of Tallahassee, challenged General Reed, of Florida. They fought, and the General shot him. Willis Allston, a brother of the deceased, and the General, had a rencontre subsequently, and a second one, when the former shot the latter. He since went to Texas.

Private letters received in this city yesterday state that he has had further difficulties there which ended in his taking the life of another, and his own life being taken.

We hear that he arrived in the neighborhood of Brazoria about the 10th ultimo; that about six or eight miles from the town, in the woods, he met Dr. John McNeil Stewart; that an altercation arose between them, relative to a friend of Mr. Stewart, both being armed; that Allston drew his knife, to stab him, but Stewart, perceiving his intention, fired three shots at him with one of Colt's pistols; that Allston, though severely wounded, fired a rifle and shot-gun at his opponent, which instantly killed him.

A memorandum from Thomas F. McKenna, of Galveston, on the back of one of the letters, states that Allston was arrested, taken out, and shot by the citizens of Brazoria.—*Picayune.*

The Burning of the World.—It is not a little remarkable that the predicted conflagration of the earth, and circumstances attending, as is foretold in the ancient Scriptures, are both natural and have a strict coincidence with scientific probability. None but the ignorant would conclude, that because the earth had whirled round the sun in safety, for some thousands of years, that therefore, it must forever go undisturbed. There are principles in the atmosphere which engirds the globe, of sufficient potency, if properly proportioned, to feed a combustion that would liquify the rocks, and evaporate the seas. The two gases which feed the intense flame of the compound blow pipe, are component parts of the air we breathe. Besides the combustability of the atmosphere, the earth may have central fires, that her mountain ribs may not always imprison. Are not the ancient volcanoes the great arteries which lead down to this heart of fire?

It is computed by French astronomers that more than fifteen hundred fixed stars, have disappeared within three centuries past. La Place says, that one of these stars, situated in the Northern hemisphere, gave the most indisputable evidence of having burned. It was so bright as to be visible to the naked eye at mid-day—"First of a dazzling white, then reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale colour. The conflagration lasted, and was visible sixteen months, when the star forever disappeared."

Interior heat of the Earth.—It is well known that the deeper we penetrate into the earth the greater the warmth. At Freyburg, in the Kingdom of Saxony, the most celebrated mining establishment in Europe, and which has been rendered illustrious by being the birth place of Werner, the Newton of Mineralogy, they pretend to have calculated that this increase of warmth amounts to one degree of the thermometer for 150 feet, from which is inferred, that at the depth of 50 German (225 English) miles, iron must melt, and the interior of the earth be a sea of liquid fire.

"Oh, Debt, Debt! if the flaunting butterflies who bask in the fickle sunshine of credit, knew in the incipient stages of that fell disease, the rack of mind! of hope! of every comfort, to which it brings them in the end, they would shun thee as a pestilence!—shun thee as an agent of hell! For, surely, the temporal agonies of which thou art the source; the minds destroyed—the hopes prostrated—household affections sundered; and loves embittered, of which thou art the cause and curse; they surely are no bad types of the after agonies of the doomed soul! The advice of a dying man is given to all with prayerful earnestness—sleep not in the Delilah lap of credit, for the awakening will be as bitter as the dream was pleasant."

Recollections of an Actress.

COAL.—One million and seventeen thousand tons of Anthracite Coal were mined and sent to market in Pennsylvania during the year 1841. Its value $5 000 000. The first Anthracite was sent to market in 1820, and then only 365 tons.

Great load.—One of the locomotives on the Winchester Railroad in Virginia, conveyed from that place to Harper's Ferry last week, in a single train, 1175 barrels of flour!

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, JANUARY 11.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At 11 o'clock yesterd , the Delegates assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, and were organized by the appointment of *Thomas L. Hybart*, as Chairman, and *Thomas Loring*, as Secretary. A resolution was adopted, that all the Delegates enrol their names and Counties at the Clerk's table—and it appeared that there were *ninety-nine* members present, about one half of whom were from the county of Wake. Some ten or twelve others afterwards appeared. After proceeding some time with enrolling names and the matter, a motion was made to reconsider the Resolution, on the ground that as their proceedings would go forth to the country, it would not do well to have it appear that so few counties were represented. But it was finally concluded, by a vote of 31 to 25, to lay all the blame on bad roads and inclement weather, and the enrolling proceeded. We have no means of ascertaining the precise number of counties represented, as the names of Delegates were not read aloud, but there are probably twelve or fifteen (possibly twenty) counties.

In accordance with a resolution passed to that effect, *Henry Fitts*, of Warren, was then chosen President of the Convention, *D. Watson* of Wake, and *Gen. Gaines* of Caswell, Vice-Presidents, & —— *Sitterfield* and *Jas. L. Smith*, Secretaries. On taking his place as President, Mr. Fitts took occasion to deliver a wholesale denunciation of the whole Whig policy, without, further than this, particularly explaining the objects of the Convention.

A Resolution was adopted inviting the Hon. *Robert Strange* and Hon. *Weldon N. Edwards*, now in this City, to take seats in the Convention; also that all other members of the Democratic party in the City, not citizens of the County of Wake, be invited to take seats as members of the Convention.

Col. Wheeler moved that a Committee of twenty-six members be appointed by the President to report to the Convention the whole business to be done, &c. which was adopted; and the names of the gentlemen composing the committee afterwards read by one of the Clerks, but in so indistinct a manner, as not to be understood.

The rules and orders of the House of Commons of the Legislature were adopted for the government of the Convention, and after appointing *John Harris* a doorkeeper, and *Green Hill* assistant, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

We have no room for comment to-day, but the better friends of the cause must admit that the whole affair is a failure—a regular *fizzle in the pan*"—and will calculate to despise all concerned.

RALEIGH, JANUARY 11.

THE LOCO FOCO CONVENTION.—THE CONVENTION IN LABOR.—THE RESULT IN THE POLITICAL WIGWAM.—OPINIONS OF THE DELEGATES.—SPEECHES.—SECESSIONS.—WITHDRAWALS FROM THE CONVENTION, &c.

A sketch of Monday's proceedings was given in this paper on Tuesday morning. On Monday night, the "Democracy" assembled in the Capitol, but the precise nature of their doings is not known. It has been whispered, however, that there was strong opposition to making a nomination for Governor at all, at this time, considering the existing circumstances—members themselves seeing that the body now assembled could not properly be termed a *State* Convention.

On Tuesday morning, the Convention again met with open doors, and for some time awaited the Report from the Committee of twenty-six in awful silence.—Something was then read from the Clerk's table, purporting to be a list of the Wake county delegation. Mr. Wyche was afterwards called upon for a Speech, by one of the Secretaries, and spoke briefly. Mr. Ziegler was next addressed the Convention in a humorous and animated strain, and was followed by Mr. Loring in a sort of ring-solicited exhortation, after which, a recess of twenty minutes was moved and agreed to.

When the body again came to order, some one announced that the Committee could not report sooner than a half hour from that time, and an adjournment to 2 o'clock, P. M., was thereupon moved and carried.

On meeting in the afternoon, some provision was made for paying the expenses of the Convention, and the rioters very tardily dropped their respective mites upon the Clerk's table. After some further delay, the anxiously looked for Report was finally read. [The Reporter regrets that his notes are too meagre to give *an exact* account of the proceedings this afternoon, as their publication to the State would at once be sufficient to show to all what an ill-advised and ill-conducted affair the whole was—literally a "flash in the pan."]

The Preamble and Resolutions were reported by the Chairman of the Committee, Gen. Joseph Allison, and read by Col. Wheeler, their reputed author. The Preamble primarily denounces the Tomented Harrison, and then declaims against Whig extravagance—the funeral expenses of the deceased Patriot, the price of gloves, scarfs, carriage-hire, &c., being particularly and exultingly cited as proofs. It states that the promised prosperity has not yet come over the country—admits that the Whigs have a great reason for failure in the death of their President, but denies that Tyler has deceived them, and denounces this plea on the part of the Whigs as "an impious shelter under the act of Providence." Biddle and the Banks, of course, come in for a share of abuse. An attempt is next made to be both witty and severe, at the expense of Gov. Morehead, coupling him with the millions who, during the last election, were in favor of a Bank, and *elegantly* saying that "if he sings the same song next Summer, the walls of his Cotton Factory in Rockingham will hear his mouse, and not the Palace in Raleigh!" In conclusion, it is resolved that the people of the State do not desire a change in the Executive, because the present Governor has not done one single act to merit the praise of the People" [Here ensues a recital of the Preamble.

There are some fourteen *frothy* Resolutions appended. In the first, the Extra Session is denounced; in another, are expressed strong assurances of a great Democratic victory in this State; another charges that the present Governor has no sympathies with the people! and the tenth nominates Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, as their candidate for Governor, because *he* has!! The eleventh calls upon all the Banks in the State to resume Specie payments; another Resolution recommends County meetings (to nominate Candidates for the Legislature) to be held, and lastly it is recommended that a Committee be appointed to draft an Address to the party in the State, urging Representatives to be sent to a *second* Convention, to be held in Salisbury on the 30th of May next; and that the nominee of their Convention be invited to attend.

After the reading of the Resolutions, William H. Haywood, Jun. Esq. rose to make a few remarks. He regretted that he had been unavoidably detained from the Convention, and that therefore, he had not known the exact nature of the Preamble and Resolutions until hearing them read just now. He disliked several phrases in that Preamble—didn't agree with all—one or two expressions ought, he thought, to be taken out. He objected to mentioning the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, the price of gloves, scarfs, &c.—these things appeared to him too small matters to be thus made the subject of grave political capital; they did not accord with his notions of honorable warfare. Another part, being that which reflected upon the Governor's course in regard to a Bank, being dishonest, and the manner in which an extract was made from a Report of a Committee to the last Democratic Convention, he thought could not have been so intended by the Committee. He explained the present bearing and grammatical construction of that part, and moved that these changes be made.

Col. Wheeler apologised for the hasty Report, and regretted that Mr. Haywood could not have been present to aid the Committee with his advice. The Report had been subjected to a severe scrutiny before the Committee, and nothing appeared to them objectionable. With regard to the funeral expenses of General Harrison—to leave out that, would be throwing aside a most powerful weapon—he had, he said, mixed with the people, and he knew precisely what sort of stuff to electioneer with! What did the Whigs do during the last campaign! Did they not go into the White House, and take an inventory of Mr. Van Buren's napkins, silver-spoons, dishrags, &c., and yet they were "all the decency?" He could not reciprocate this part—it was a very material weapon. We should fight the devil with his own weapons!" He went upon the principle—"enemies in war—in peace friends."

Mr. Haywood again rose. He regretted that he should differ with gentlemen, and again explained himself. He hoped none of them had come there to do any thing that was not strictly honorable—he could not believe that any one there wished to deceive—let them therefore endeavor to conduct the campaign on higher grounds. Mr. President, asked he, have you a heart! Have you sensibilities! And, then, in an eloquent and impassioned manner, he proceeded at length to show the objections to such frivolous charges, illustrating his remarks with happy similes. If gentlemen objected to the $3,000 for the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, let them resolve how much it *ought* to have cost to bury him. Should he have been buried like a dog, or not buried at all by the Government, but his body left to his family? He begged his fellow Democrats, as he said, not to imitate the example of their political opponents, but to strive to conduct the campaign on principles calculated to elevate, not madden the public mind. For his part, though professing to be a good Democrat, he trusted he should ever act like a gentleman and a Christian in all the relations of life. He then proceeded at length to give *his* opinion as to the grounds upon which the campaign should be conducted—by way of a *cue* to the whole party—quoting (from memory) Reports from the State and Treasury Departments, and Wise's Speech, and finally concluded, after having said in effect, that the Democratic party was not defeated in North Carolina by "hard cider and coon-skins," but by being out-humbugged! They had deserted the proper and honorable mode of political warfare, and had attempted to humbug the people, but the Whigs had out-humbugged them!

The delivery of this Speech seemed to take the whole assemblage all aback, and many were seen grouped in anxious conversation, breathing "diabolical and damnable inuendoes" upon him who could thus presume to express his own opinion. After Mr. H. had concluded

Mr. Hybart took the floor, having been apparently chosen as the advocate of the ultra Democratic portion of the body *vs.* Haywood and others—of the majority *vs.* the minority. He spoke very warmly, declaiming against the "unjust and ungenerous imputation" made by Mr. H. He (Mr. Hybart) said he sought no applause from the galleries! and then, referring to Mr. Haywood, asked "What have I done that mine enemies should praise me?" He hoped the Preamble and Resolutions would be adopted.

Mr. Haywood was understood to say in reply, that he neither sought applause from the galleries or from below!—he was no office-holder or seeker for office; and then added that as he could not conscientiously sanction, much less vote for, the adoption of the matters alluded to by him, he begged that the Convention would grant him leave of absence! And, thereupon, wishing the members, severally, safe and happy journies home, he bid them good evening and disappeared.

Gen. McClennahan then moved that the expressions objected to by Mr. Haywood, be stricken out.—Gen. Allison opposed this strongly, because if it were done, 'twould never do to mention the matter in electioneering, or their opponents would have them on the hip.

The Preamble and Resolutions (with the exception of the one to hold County meetings) were then unanimously adopted, and it being near nigh, an adjournment to 6½ o'clock in the evening, was agreed to.

In the evening, three Committees were announced from the Chair:—one, a Committee of Vigilance—another, to draft an Address to the Public, and the third, to make known to Mr. Henry his nomination. A motion was made to print 10,000 copies of the proceedings of the Convention, (afterwards modified to 5,000) and that contributions be now made to pay for them. The democratic patriots were dumb-founded at this, for when the question was taken, hardly a responsive voice was heard *pro* or *con!* It was finally resolved to print 5,000 copies, and pay for them *somehow*.

The Resolution objected to in the afternoon (recommending the holding of County meetings in every county, &c.) was this evening finally adopted by a vote of 35 to 34.

A Resolution was offered by Mr. Smith, returning thanks to the Governor and Heads of Departments for the use of the Hall of the House of Commons, but was almost unanimously voted down!!

After Speeches from Cad. Jones, Jr., Gen. Graves, Mr. Hybart, and a good deal of confused procedure, the usual Resolutions of thanks to the Officers of the body were adopted—the President delivered a Valedictory—and the Convention adjourned, to meet at Salisbury, on the 20th of May next.

And thus has ended this great "Democratic" Convention. We really have it not in our hearts to be severe. The "plain, unvarnished" story of their doings is sufficient to illustrate the ridiculous farce which has been enacted. It will be time enough to analyze the claims of the nominee for Governor, when, by accepting the nomination, he shows himself ambitious of the distinction of being beaten.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The following statement, contained in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Committee of Ways and Means, was laid before the House of Representatives on Wednesday, in explanation of the bill reported on that day by the same committee, for authorizing a *re-issue* of Treasury Notes to an amount not exceeding Five Millions of Dollars:

"The estimated expenditures for the first quarter of the present year, as appears by the documents already furnished, amount to $6,215,566

"The available means of the Treasury in same period are not expected to exceed 2,500,000

Leaving a balance to be provided for of $3,715,566

"Such details, after our first conversation in relation to the views of the committee upon the subject of a loan as a means of supplying the wants of the Treasury, I addressed private letters to correspondents in New York and Boston for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of selling stocks to the amount of two or three millions, provided the term of reimbursement should be extended to twelve years. The information received was entirely decisive as to the impossibility of obtaining any thing like an adequate supply in time to relieve the existing pressure; and I think it may be confidently anticipated that, so long as the present state of the money market continues, the prospect of borrowing any considerable amount of money in the United States is quite hopeless. A resort to Europe for loans will be indispensable, but the delay that must necessarily intervene will be such that, unless some other mode of supplying the wants of the Department be provided by Congress, the greatest embarrassment must ensue. Under these circumstances, I have no hesitation in recommending an issue of Treasury notes as a measure of obvious necessity.

"The precise limit within which the issue shall be confined is a matter submitted to the better judgment of the committee. The sum of five millions has been indicated to the Department; and in view of the wants of the Treasury during the current quarter, and the possible failure to procure the necessary loans before the 1st of May, this sum is believed not to be too large.

Intelligence from Europe represents the condition of the money market in England and on the Continent as still depressed, and negotiations for loans may be attended with more or less delay.

"Could an agent be sent immediately to Europe, a report of his negotiations might be expected in this country in the course of ninety days at farthest. But some time must elapse before an act can pass the two Houses of Congress, and the interests of the Government require that, in effecting loans, time should be allowed to the agent for all such inquiries as may be necessary to enable him to obtain money upon the best possible terms. Assuming, then, that the effort to obtain loans in Europe would be eventually successful, they might not be rendered available to the Treasury much before the termination of four months. An act by which five millions shall be placed at the disposal of the Treasury in the mean time is believed to be one such as dictated by prudence."

This statement is, of course, conclusive as to the necessity of the proposed re-issue of the Treasury Notes. Nor can the deficiency in the ways and means, necessary to be thus provided for, excite the least surprise in the mind of any individual who has paid ordinary attention to the financial history of the past year.

The Whig Administration had not been many weeks in being, before it was discovered that the state of the Treasury was such that, without an extra Session of Congress being held to provide for the existing deficiency in its resources, the Government could not get along. On the meeting of Congress at the Extra Session, it appeared, by the Report of Mr. Secretary Ewing, that the expenditures of the Government had, during the four years of the preceding Administration, been pushed beyond the revenue to the enormous amount of more than thirty millions of dollars, so as not only to absorb the very large surplus of money in the Treasury on the 1st Jan'y, 1837, but to leave the Treasury on the 4th March, 1841, when the Whig Administration came into power, "exhausted of its means, and subject to heavy and immediate liabilities."

To bring this matter back with more distinctness to the mind of the reader, we extract, as follows, from the report of Secretary Ewing so much as shows the particulars of the demands upon the Treasury, the means to be relied upon for meeting them, and the probable amount of the deficiency to be provided for:

"The balances of appropriations outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, were—

Civil—foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$5,237,234 28
Military	15,991,895 15
Naval	6,910,268 69
Public debt	6,387 30
Treasury notes issued prior to the 1st of January, 1841, and outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841	3,873,220 00
Do. issued under the act of 1840, from 1st January to the 4th of March, 1841, which may, and most of which probably will, be presented in payment of public dues during the year 1841	1,110,611 08
Interest estimated at about	300,000 00
Making in the aggregate	$34,429,618 50

Of this there will be required for the services of the current year $24,210,000 00

Additional appropriations required by the War Department for the year 1841, viz:

Fortifications & works of defence	$1,435,500 00	
For armaments of fortifications and ordnance stores	220,000 00	
For payment of arrearages and current expenses, and taking care of public property on roads, harbors, rivers, &c.	40,199 12	
For arrearages for preventing & suppressing Indian hostilities	825,637 86	2,521,336 98
Making		26,731,336 98

The actual and estimated means under the existing laws to meet these demands are, viz:

The available balance in the Treasury on the 4th March, 1841	646,803 12	
Treasury notes authorized under the act of 1840, issued after the 31 of March, 1841	413,592 72	
Do. authorized by the act of 1841, to be issued after the 4th of March, 1841	5,000,000 00	
Receipts from customs, estimated at	12,000,000 00	
Do. from public lands, estimated at	2,500,000 00	
Miscellaneous sources	170,000 00	20,730,395 84
Leaving unprovided for, of the demands for the present year, the sum of		6,000,941 14

There will also be receivable for public dues in the present year, or payable in 1842, Treasury notes the issues of the present year, viz:

Issued under the act of 1841, prior to the 4th of March	$673,681 32	
Do. 1840, after the 31 March	413,592 72	
Do. 1841, to be issued after the 4th of March, and included in the estimate of ways and means	5,000,000 00	6,087,274 04
Making an aggregate of debt and deficit to be provided for in this and the ensuing year of		12,088,215 18

This estimate is founded on the assumption that all the moneys in the public depositories can be at once made available, and that any and all of the demands upon the Treasury can be satisfied, so long as money to a sufficient amount remains to any or all the depositories. But that is by no means the case. *While the power to issue Treasury notes exists*, there should be at all times, for the convenience of the Treasury, a sum equal to $1,000,000 in the various depositories subject to draft. When that power is expended, the sum should be increased to not less than $4,000,000 00

Which sum, added to the above, makes the estimated deficit $16,088,215 18

Under this state of things, it became the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend to Congress the raising of as much money as would be necessary, independently of the current revenue, to meet the engagements of the Government within the last year and the early part of this. For that purpose, he advised a loan to the necessary amount, preferring, wherever practicable, for unanswerable reasons, that mode of providing for a deficiency in the revenue to any other. This recommendation the Secretary accompanied with the following suggestions as to the terms of the Loan:

"It would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be unwise to charge upon the commerce or the resources of the country, in any form, the burden of paying at once, or at all, hastily, the national debt. *Before that is done, measures of restoration and relief are required.* The currency of the country should be restored, and commerce and industry relieved from their present state of embarrassment and depression, and a benign and liberal policy on the part of the General Government should call forth once more the hardy industry and active enterprise of our people, and the vast resources of our country.

"If we assume the period of *from five to eight years as that in which this debt can be paid without inconvenience* and embarrassment, and *the time appears to be short enough*, we have one of the most essential elements on which to form our judgment as to the best and most convenient mode in which the loan can be kept up, and the credit of the Government sustained."

Congress, however, substituted their own wisdom for the Secretary's suggestions as to the terms of the Loan, and, limiting the amount of it to Twelve Millions of Dollars, contracted the time of its duration to *three* years, instead of the term of "from five to eight years," which the Secretary thought to be "short enough" for the period of the loan.

This restriction to a term of three years was found, at the outset, to be a serious obstacle to accomplishing any part of the loan, and, after obtaining with difficulty some part of it, that obstacle was, as we learn from Mr. Secretary Forward's late Annual Report, found to be insuperable, not more than half of the whole being taken. In the same Report the Secretary informed Congress that, in consequence of this failure to effect the loan to the required extent, there would be a deficiency in the Treasury, on the first of the present month, of upwards of six hundred thousand dollars, which deficiency must be greatly increased by payments to meet demands falling due within the first quarter of this year. Part of this prediction has been fully realized, and there is no doubt the residue of it will equally come true, unless Congress interpose to prevent such a National disgrace.

The deficiency of the revenue existed, therefore, to the amount of many millions, when the Whig Administration came in. It has not been wholly provided for, and of course still exists, to the amount of several millions, because, owing to the shortness of the term of the authorized loan, and the profitable employment for capital, caused by the present derangement of the currency and consequent embarrassment of internal commerce and exchange, the temptation offered by the Loan act was not sufficient to induce rich men to invest their money in the loan. For the same reason, and to give the necessary time to obtain the residue of the loan, the authority to re-issue a part of the Treasury Notes heretofore issued has become, as the reader will perceive on recurring to the extract from Mr. Forward's Letter first above quoted, is indispensable.

From the Raleigh Register.

STATEMENT

Shewing the situation of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, semi-annually from November 1, 1840, to November 1, 1841, inclusive, as exhibited to the Stockholders at their late General Meeting, and by them ordered to be published:

Bills and Notes Discounted:	1840 Nov. 21	1,936,207 87	
	1841 May 22	1,900,645 05	
	Nov. 20	1,856,818 32	
Bills of Exchange:	1840 Nov. 21	394,772 82	
	1841 May 22	390,141 17	
	Nov. 20	364,154 55	
Real Estate:	1840 Nov. 21	38,782 09	
	1841 May 22	40,091 07	
	Nov. 20	40,094 07	
Due from Banks:	1840 Nov. 21	152,853 11	
	1841 May 22	208,138 32	
	Nov. 20	124,761 63	
Notes of other Banks on hand:	1840 Nov. 21	68,059	
	1841 May 22	55,632	
	Nov. 20	74,432	
Specie:	1840 Nov. 21	411,267 78	
	1841 May 22	441,699 45	
	Nov. 20	460,856 49	
Capital Stock:		1,500,000	
General Profit & Loss:	1840 Nov. 21	225,865 15	
	1841 May 22	132,784 78	
	Nov. 20	211,116 65	
Contingent Fund:	1840 Nov. 21	9,717 18	
	1841 May 22	9,777 02	
	Nov. 20	141 61	
Treas. U. S. for P. O. Department & Pensions,	1840 Nov. 21	9,226 55	
	1841 May 22	4,012 91	
	Nov. 20	17,613 86	
Due to Banks:	1840 Nov. 21	41,146 92	
	1841 May 22	90,256 94	
	Nov. 20	46,597 65	
Public Treas'r of N. C.	1840 Nov. 21	50,570 71	
	1841 May 22	6,659 17	
	Nov. 20	17,498 49	
Dividends unpaid:	1840 Nov. 21	2,355 25	
	1841 May 22	1,815 25	
	Nov. 20	1,389 25	
Notes in Circulation:	1840 Nov. 21	995,788	
	1841 May 22	1,001,295	
	Nov. 20	898,912	
Deposites:	1840 Nov. 21	171,257 43	
	1841 May 22	195,754 97	
	Nov. 20	179,708 89	

C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

During the disorganizing debate in the Convention on Tuesday afternoon, the tolling chimes of a funeral bell from without stole their melancholy way into the chamber as if predicting the fate of Locofocoism!

Register.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the

Superior Court.—James Madison Leach, Randolph County, and John F. A. Mellon, Iredell.

We learn from Petersburg, that a Religious revival in that Town is going on, and that 74 persons have joined the Presbyterian Church, 21 the Episcopalian, 20 the Baptist, and 40 the Methodist Church.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Empty Treasury.—We find in the Boston Post the following remarks:

"The Treasury of the United States is bankrupt! And this, too, in eight short months after the accession of the Whig party to power!"

If our respected contemporary had said "in two months after the Whig party came into power," he would have been quite as near correct. This outcry against the present Administration for the emptiness of the Treasury is rather ridiculous than otherwise.

"Mistress, I want a new broom, if you please, mem."

"A new broom, Betsey, why, where is that which you have been using?"

"It is all worn out to the handle, mem."

"Worn out, indeed! what shocking carelessness! Why Kitty, your predecessor used it for nearly two years; and now you, who have not had the broom in use a month, complain that it is worn out!—Shocking extravagance!"

The Jewels.—We learn from the Baltimore Patriot, that the property recently stolen from the Patent Office in Washington, consisting of a Gold Snuff Box, Gold Seabbard, Pearl, Necklace and two large Pearls, valued at about $12,000, belonging to the General Government, was recovered in Baltimore on Monday. They were found about the schooner Mary Bright, commanded by Capt. Bright, bound for Richmond Va. The Captain was unconscious that the precious cargo was on board his vessel. The thief who had them put there has not been detected.

The Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of the United States assembled at the Court-room, in the Capitol, yesterday, and began its annual Session. The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices were present, except Mr. Justice Thompson.

Nat. Intelligencer, January 11.

Repudiation.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, speaking of this last in the train of political experiments, says: "The poorest, most miserable of the South American States never sunk so low, or showed itself so utterly lost to all sense of honor and self-respect, as to repudiate its debts. Their revolutions have been as frequent as their earthquakes, one usurper has succeeded another, universal anarchy has repeatedly threatened to destroy all forms of government, yet the obligation to pay their debts has never for a moment been disputed."

The New York Tribune, appealing to all classes of citizens to come forward and sign memorials to Congress against the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt Law, requests of them to "bear in mind that A BANKRUPT LAW ABOLISHES NO DEBTS, (though the contrary has often been untruly asserted;) it simply declares that when the creditors have received the last farthing of a debtor's property, the *legal* remedy against him is exhausted," [and not till then.]

Coquetry is the vice of a small mind—of a mind whose frivolous vanity obscures its vision to every thing open, honest, and honorable.—*North American.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1842.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—Those interested will find in this paper an important notice from the Hon. Henry Potter, U. S. District Judge for this District.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—The reader will find a rich treat in the Register's [illegible] account of this grand rally of the Loco forces. The "beggarly account of empty seats," and its attempt to conceal that emptiness, must have caused much amusement to the Whig spectators as the chief actors in the scene.

But the quarrel between those giants of [illegible] cy, Messrs. Haywood and Hybart, is what we should like to have seen; and we should have been glad for one and then for the other, as the old woman in the fight between her husband and the [illegible] only fight she ever saw in which she did not which whipt. So we should have preserved a neutrality of perfect neutrality in this case. But we should have been glad to see the expression of scorn and contempt with which the former denounced the doings of his brethren as "dishonorable, unfair, manly and unchristian," and the air with which he picked up his hat and bade his fellows follow. But even this could have been nothing to the way in which his competitor *executed* at the bar, as we fear entered into even his modest nature to have had vanquished the great lion of the party and compelled him to turn tail! It must have been a scene!

Mr. Haywood's conduct appears to have given all parties—not his objection to a portion of the preamble so much as his open denunciation and abandonment of a body of his political associates who had assembled expressly to nominate his friend and kinsman. Was it with a view to give him a decent excuse for declining to stand as the forlorn hope of the party? Perhaps so. It is hoped, however, that the nominee's ambition has gotten a better of this friendly hint, and that he is actually bent upon running. Rumor says that he proclaimed as much to a meeting of a score or two of the party on Saturday night last. We shall, however, like a Register, await the official announcation of the fact before we enter upon that comparison which the Convention invites, between the "sympathies of the people" of Mr. Morehead and Mr. Henry, and between their respective claims to the appellation of a "sound Republican."

A new Post Office has been established in Montgomery Co., called Macedonia,—Malcom Leach, Esq., Postmaster.

A change has been made in the time of departure of the horse mail from Cheraw to Sugg's Bridge from Tuesday morning to Thursday morning, which will enable us to supply the Observer to our subscribers at Stewartstown, Dockery's Store, Covington, Powellton, Marion, Butler's Mills, Swamp Fox Yard, Pounding Branch, Bostick's Mills, and Sugg's Bridge, within from one to three days after its publication, instead of eight to ten days as heretofore. We hope the change will produce a concession to our list at those offices.

MORE CONSISTENCY.—The Locofocos [illegible] in the Alabama Legislature have resolved, in [illegible] Caucus assembled, to "stand or fall with the present Banking system of that State"—a system as rotten as corrupt, as injurious to the interests of commerce and fatal to all hope of a sound currency, as the ingenuity of man could devise. The State Bank is the creature of the Legislature; its capital is little else than the credit of the State (which is none of the best at present,) and it is managed by men elected, not for their business qualifications, or their integrity, but for their politics, and their skill in electioneering and liberality in treating the members of the Legislature. Its notes are now from 15 to 20 per cent. discount in New York; and it is regarded at its own doors as notoriously insolvent. Such is the Bank which this Bank-loving party takes to its bosom and avows its determination to stand or fall with.

REPUDIATION.—We are greatly rejoiced to find that this base doctrine finds but little favor with the political friends in the old States, of the Locofocos of Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois and Indiana. Very rarely can a press or an individual be found out of the four States named, who will tolerate it.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a few days ago, a memorial from a portion of the Locos of Philadelphia was presented, praying the repudiation of the debt of Pennsylvania, which was received with every mark of indignity. It was proposed to kick it *out of the House;* but finally it was referred to a committee, with instructions, *adopted unanimously*, to report against it. The committee did report that the debt of Pennsylvania was constitutionally contracted, and her faith was solemnly pledged for its payment. This report was *unanimously adopted.* The Legislature is composed of a majority of Locofocos.

In the Legislature of Maryland, where the majority is likewise Locofoco, a similar proposition met with but little more favor.

Kentucky also has unanimously repudiated repudiation.

Resolutions denouncing repudiation, have been introduced into the Virginia Legislature.

But one of the most significant and gratifying signs is the following paragraph from the leading organ of the party, the Democratic Review:—

"The Mississippi Bonds must be paid: To the last dollar, the last cent, the last mill, every pledge of our public faith, whether by the collective whole of our glorious Union, or by any one of its constituent parts, must be honorably redeemed, be the consequences, be the cost, what they may. Be just—done, though the firmament fall."

THE PRESIDENT'S KIN.—It is stated that not less than twenty of Mr. Tyler's relatives and connections have been appointed to office since his accession to office. If he has any more, would it not be well for Congress to create some new offices for them? We learn that the Special Agency of the Post office, vacated by the death of Dr. Nelson of Raleigh, was divided, so as to give places to two nephew of the President, and a nephew of the Postmaster General. There were numerous applicants.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The indication of a determination on the part of Congress to repeal this beneficent Law, excited great surprise and deep regret here among its numerous advocates; and on Friday last a memorial, numerously signed by all classes of our citizens, was forwarded to our Senator and Representative, praying that the law may not be repealed.

Some articles on the subject will be found on the first page.

An immense meeting was held in New York on Thursday last to remonstrate against the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Both parties united in it. Among the Opposition we notice John J. Morgan, late Mr. Van Buren's Collector of the port, who presided over the meeting; B. F. Butler, late Attorney General, and Messrs. McVean, Tilden and Edmonds, prominent members of that party, who advocated the Bankrupt Act in able speeches. All classes, too, were there,—the debtor and the creditor, the poor and the rich.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns from 69 counties leave the Whig candidates nearly 2000 votes ahead, having gained considerably since the last election, but not enough to secure their return. The remaining 24 counties gave a Locofoco majority in October of 1795.

APPORTIONMENT.—The Baltimore American learns from Washington that the Select Committee has agreed to recommend 68,000 as the Ratio of Representation under the new Census. If so, North Carolina would lose *four* Members, and have a fraction of 13,092. The whole House would be reduced to 224 members. We have no idea, however, that so high a ratio will be adopted; for, desirable as it is to reduce the number of members, scarcely any State will consent to that reduction in its own case, further than is absolutely necessary. We think the ratio will be fixed at somewhere in the neighborhood of 60,000.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 10th, an unusual number of Memorials, all strongly remonstrating against the repeal or postponement of the bankrupt law, were presented by Messrs. Mangum, Clayton, Clay, White, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Talmadge, Henderson, Benton, Young, Porter, and Sevier.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking Congress to purchase the U. S. Bank building for a Custom House, stating that it can be had at one-third of its cost.

Mr. Graham, on leave, introduced a bill to erect a monument to the memory of Brigadier Generals Nash and Davidson, of North Carolina.

Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the affair of the Creole, and as to what steps had been taken by the Executive in the matter.

Mr. Evans of Maine, (Whig,) spoke at large on the Fiscal Scheme, expressing his willingness to make it the basis of action. He thought it possessed all good and evil features, and he was for pruning it of the latter, and making it as perfect as possible, in the belief that thus the currency question might be settled. This was his wish, not from any regard for the Administration, "for he knew not that he owed any thing to that," but to establish a sound and uniform currency, and relieve the people.

On Tuesday, numerous petitions, for and against a repeal or amendment of the Bankrupt Law, were presented.

Mr. Calhoun's resolution in regard to the Creole was taken up, and a long debate arose on a motion of Mr. Porter of Michigan to substitute the word "persons" for the word "Slaves," as he contended that the latter word was no where found in the Constitution. Messrs. Calhoun, Berrien, Preston, King, Rives, Phelps, Clay, Graham and Woodbridge, severally opposed the amendment, which was finally withdrawn by the mover, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Walker of Miss. occupied the rest of the day in opposition to the Exchequer Scheme. He was willing to support the Sub-Treasury portion of it, but not the balance.

On Wednesday, numerous petitions on the subject of the Bankrupt Law, some in favor of the law, others for its modification, and others again for its repeal were presented.

In presenting one of these, Mr. Calhoun spoke at length against the Law, as unconstitutional and mischievous, and also against the plan of Mr. Benton and others, to include corporations, as a violation of the Constitution, and of the rights of the States, which, he said, would lead to an assumption by the General Government, of all other powers in the States.

Mr. Berrien replied to the first part of his speech. Mr. Clay said, in presenting some memorials remonstrating against the postponement or repeal of the bankrupt bill, that he had been requested to say something in behalf of their object. All that he would now say was, that the petitioners had his profound sympathies for their suffering condition, and deep regret at the state of things which threatened the repeal of the bankrupt bill at both ends of the Capitol.

The Exchequer Scheme was again taken up, and Mr. Merrick of Md. spoke briefly in favor of referring it with the belief that it could be so modified as to accomplish the object desired. Mr. Sevier of Arkansas followed, against the Scheme. And Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, many petitions on the subject of the Bankrupt Bill were presented—for and against. Mr. Walker of Miss. (Loco.) presented a petition from citizens of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of that law; the presentation of which he prefaced with an argument, showing that Bankrupts and insolvents were synonymous—that it was so contemplated by the Constitution—that such was the construction given the term by decisions in England, from which it was borrowed. He also adverted to the action of the framers of the Constitution upon the subject, and to the decisions of the Supreme Court, with a view to show that the power vested in the Constitution to extend relief to others than traders by a Bankrupt law. He also adverted to a three days' discussion which took place in the Senate in 1840, in which he participated, on a proposition declaratory that Congress had the power, under the Constitution, to pass a bankrupt law operating upon the whole community, as well agriculturists and laborers as traders, and showed that, by a vote of 37 yeas to 3 nays, the Senate sustained that proposition. He also referred to a report of Mr. Madison sustaining the same principles.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Benton, in delivering a Speech against the Exchequer Scheme. At the close of which, the question of reference to a select committee of nine was taken, and decided in the affirmative without a count. So the subject is at last disposed of,—for the present. And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 10th, the whole day was devoted to debate on the bill to authorize the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes to supply the immediate and pressing wants of the Treasury.

Mr. Wise withdrew his amendment to provide for a repeal of the Distribution Law, believing that it was not strictly in order, that it would be more likely to succeed as a substantive proposition; and that it would delay this bill, the immediate passage of which was necessary.

Mr. Weller renewed the amendment, which was decided to be out of order on the ground of not being relevant. An appeal from this decision was taken and debated at length, and finally decided in favor of the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Cooper of Penn. warmly opposed the bill. He had always opposed the issue of Treasury Notes. They were insidious in their character, and tended to extravagance. As long as government could supply its wants by Treasury notes, it would not regard principles of economy; but if compelled to resort to loans or taxes, it would shun extravagant or profligate expenditure. He did not think his Whig friends could with any consistency support such a bill. If it did take three or four months to negotiate a loan, it was not amiss. The exigencies of the people were quite as pressing as those of the government; and he was not sure but that a little adversity would be serviceable to the administration, which might thus be brought back to good Whig measures. But alas! there was now little hope of this. "He knew—yes, he knew—that he who, by an afflicting and disastrous infliction of Providence, was now at the head of the Government, had long been wooing a certain damsel called Locofocoism; that he had been courting her with all those winning and almost irresistible blandishments which a gentleman of the Old Dominion knew so well how to employ; that he believed that she would prefer to yield her favor to a gentleman from Pennsylvania at the other end of the Capitol, or to "Old Bullion," than to the very consistent and distinguished individual now, by brevet of the honorable gentleman sitting before him, (Mr. Botts,) a "captain." [A laugh.]

Mr. Wise here interposed. He said the gentleman had twice repeated the assertion that "he knew" that the President had been paying court to the damsel of Locofocoism; now Mr. W. challenged him to the proof. Mr. W. was not willing to receive that gentleman's testimony on that subject.

Mr. Cooper replied: By his acts, by his acts let him be judged. Who were his counsellors? Were they Whigs?

Mr. Wise's reply was not distinctly heard; but he was understood as making some comparison between the present and the late Cabinet.

Mr. C. resuming, said he was aware the gentleman would not value his endorsement as authority, nor had the gentleman's denial that much weight (snapping his finger,) with him; but he would point the gentleman to an editorial article in the Madisonian, the admitted mouthpiece of the Administration, in which it was expressly declared that the President "was no Whig." And if so, was it likely he would counsel with members of the Whig party? Was not the inference irresistible that he would take his counsel from men of the party opposed to them? Who had not seen in that paper that from day to day the Whigs, as a party, were denounced in the foulest and most abusive terms?

Mr. Wise had called upon the gentleman from Pennsylvania for proofs out of his belief, but of his personal knowledge, that such was the fact. The gentleman had said that he knew it; he knew that the President had been courting the Locofocos. He wanted the gentleman to say whether he knew this of his own personal knowledge; and he had not expected that the gentleman would have referred to mere newspaper paragraphs. He cared not who asserted it was so, Mr. W. controdicted the assertion, and he again demanded whether the gentleman asserted it from his own private personal knowledge?

Mr. Cooper replied that these little love passages usually happened in secret it was not usual for the public to be put in possession of the *billet doux* which passed between lovers; but there were certain intelligible indications, certain "nods and winks, and wreathed smiles," by which the state of the melting hours was as well known as if it had been put into a written document and signed "John Doe" and "Amy Roe." [Loud laughter.] When he looked at the movements of the Executive, at his appointments, and at the abuse heaped upon the Whigs by all his organs, greater and smaller, and its conformity to the torrents of the same material which had been poured out upon the soundest Whigs of the country for the last twelve years, the proof must be admitted by any candid man to be sufficient to convict the President of the fact before any jury of twelve honest men; if the delict were a capital offence, Mr. C. should greatly fear the President would be in danger of—of—hanging. [A laugh.]

Mr. Proffit here expressed his hope that there would be a general understanding that the bounds of the President would be allowed to answer the gentleman. It was a fact that almost every diplomatic appointment made since President Tyler had come into office had been made from among those who were opposed to him in politics.

Mr. Cooper, resuming, replied that there might be a very good reason for that; he greatly questioned whether the President could find enough of his own friends to fill the diplomatic offices of the country. [A laugh.]

Mr. Proffit rose to reply to Mr. Cooper in a strain of heroics which produced roars of laughter. The following may serve as a specimen.

Mr. Proffit said, "A gentleman from Maryland (Mr. W. C. Johnson) had said that the President of the United States had left his good and gallant Whig ship with all her sails set, and a favorable breeze, to go into the little miserable cockboat of the gentleman from Indiana, (viz. Mr. Proffit.) Yes, and if Mr. P. knew the President, he would leave *any* ship for merely a cockboat, but for a single plank floating on the great ocean of public sentiment! Yes, he would look to the People, to the People! He was not the President of a party. The President of a party, forsooth! Mr. P. said 'look to the country;' that was what *he* saw. When gentlemen said they were counting the Van Buren party, he did not so understand it. He had held conversations with the President of these United States as freely as any man of his age in that House, [loud laughter,] yet he was never the man to say one word to please the ear of power; and he could here say that in all those conversations he had never heard John Tyler speak one word that he would not have been willing to put on paper and show to all the world. As to the insinuations that the President was looking to the support of his own power, where was the proof? There was none. And yet, said Mr. P. because I, or the gentleman from Virginia, (supposed to mean Mr. Wise,) or the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (not understood which,) or other friends of the President on this floor, express our sentiments freely, what are we told? "Oh! the Guard differ." Well, if they did, it was a proof of their honesty. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

[Here Mr. Cooper interposed. I never referred to the "Guard"—I never mentioned them—they never came into my mind. As to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Proffit) I never once thought of him. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Proffit resumed. I did not say that he thought of me; but I will make him think of me, I mean we shall be heard of. [Convulsions of laughter.] Gentlemen tell us what to do—we will tell them what they shall do! Tell me these things! Why, if gentlemen assume positions they cannot sustain by their own personal knowledge or that of others, it will go to the country; and if we do not contradict them, it will be said it is because we could not. I deny—here—posit. ly—that the President ever, directly or indirectly, made overtures to any party or faction.

Mr. Cooper. I never said that he actually popped the question. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Proffit. If he had had a question to pop, he would have popped it as promptly as he popped his veto; there was no consulting then with Whig leaders who climbed out of back windows. [Much noise and not a little merriment in the Hall.] If the President cannot sustain himself before Congress, he can *before the People*. What is the necessity for these insinuations. What is gained by it? Will the People ever believe that such things are necessary? No, they won't. Will not the People see that these are party misrepresentations? Yes, they will.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky replied to Mr. Proffit, whom he ridiculed most unmercifully. We make an extract or two:—

To him it had appeared, said Mr. M. and he said this without meaning in the slightest degree to reflect either on the President or upon his *organ* on this floor—(turning to Mr. Proffit)—[laughter]—without any wish to provoke the President to make a "pop" of any kind against that House, (though, assuredly, if he were disposed to do so, he had here a pop-gun ready)—[increasing merriment]—without the slightest possible imputation upon "the guard"—for in truth he did not know what or who were meant by that term—without holding the gentleman from Indiana or his party responsible—for so Heaven help him, he never once so much as thought of holding the gentleman responsible here for the President of the United States—[laughter]—he supposed the President was as much *his* President as he was the gentleman's; nor did he know any peculiar right that gentleman had to consider himself assailed whenever any remarks were directed against the Executive.

Mr. M. went on to oppose the issue of Treasury Notes in a very forcible speech, which he concluded as follows:—

"Mr. M. had no desire to impeach this Administration, or any other; that was not the question now—this was no time to criminate and recriminate, to cry over spilt milk, or to go back to the causes which had induced the present state of the country and the Government, otherwise a long train of causation might be traced up by the eye of the philosophic statesman. There never was an effect without a cause; and the causes might be pursued, step by step, back, and back, till it was shown how, from the most palmy state of prosperity, and the very highest condition of public credit ever enjoyed by any nation on this earth—by an erroneous policy obstinately clung to, and still persisted in by what was called a Whig Administration—we had been reduced to our present state of public shame. But he dared not go into that investigation. It was not a great while ago when we had a surplus revenue of thirty-four millions per annum in the Treasury—when we had the best currency under the sun; a currency such as the great Governments of Europe never did or could possess, because none of them, extending over the same widespread space, ever had a central power whose fiscal arm reached over the whole. Russia, France, Germany, never had such a glorious six-and-twenty States, with a Government whose hand controlled them all, and whose heart was strong enough to propel the vital blood through their remotest extremities. More than that. This Government was the only one, in all the history of modern times, which had ever paid off its national debt. No Government was on record since the days of the Roman Empire which had achieved such a thing. But the American Government had paid her's—paid it all to the last dollar, and that in good hard genuine coin; ay, and had besides an instrument by which it could throw its currency to all the ends of the world by the mere scrape of a pen. And all this after passing through a war in which all the odds were against her, with all the untamed energy of a young giant. And where was this once glorious Government now? Her credit in the dust; openly disgraced; asking for twelve millions, and could not get it! Who bit it?

"But he would not touch on that theme; he alluded to it only to show the effects of this miserable, contemptible, huckstering scheme of temporary expedients. A system which had brought his country's honor so low, he must "repudiate" (since that was the word) as a fit policy for such an empire as this. Bad as our credit now was, Treasury notes never would make it any better, but much worse, from the damning acknowledgment it involved that the Government could not get money any where else.

In the course of the debate, the House appears to have been in a perfect uproar of fun, at the speech of a ranting Locofoco from Ohio, a Mr. Dean, (the same who so grossly assailed the dead President at the Extra Session.) The following are specimens of his eloquence:—

But how much soever he might delight in the disasters and the destruction of a wicked and corrupt party, which had abused power the moment it came into their hands, yet he must still feel for his country. Whenever her interests and honor were at stake, there was he to be found in the breach. [Loud and continued laughter.] It mattered not to him what taunts and jeers might be heaped on him from a thousand voices around him. Gentlemen could not but remember the fiery, the furious and vindictive onset which, at the commencement of the late session, was made upon him, not only by members on that floor, but by all the miserable, despicable gang of letter-writing slanderers who lounged around this Hall. They, too, poured out the vials of their fury upon him. Did he complain, as some gentlemen here had very justly done, of the abuse of this low and infamous corps? No, his breast was invulnerable. [A voice: Did you say your head?] These wretches' hearts were as black as death, and their tongues were set on fire of hell. [Roars of laughter.] Let them go; they passed by him as the idle wind which he regarded not.

But he had said that he rejoiced in the disasters and destruction of the Whig party. He did rejoice in it from his very soul. When a party came into power with professions of honesty and patriotism on their tongue, and then practised the very reverse of what they had promised, all honest, true-hearted men must rejoice at their disasters. They had been greatly edified at the last session by the eloquence of a gentleman from Kentucky, who told them that the monster, the offspring of dissipation and corruption, was still "alive and kicking." He could now inform that gentleman, in return, that the great Whig infant, for it had only reached the beginning of its days, was now defunct. Its head was cut off, and its body and limbs presented nothing but a mangled corpse, fit to excite the pity of all beholders. Yet, shorn of the power to do wrong to others, it now turned, addr-like, to feast upon a part of its own body. [A voice: "With its head off!" Much laughter.]

He went on in this strain for perhaps an hour, murdering the Queen's English most shockingly.—Among other things he said that Mr. Tyler "had passed the public scrutiny *uncatched*," (meaning, probably, *uncatched*.) Mr. Adams he called "the reverend gentleman from Massachusetts," by which he was supposed to mean the *venerable* gentleman, *"Pater patri,"* for *pari passu*, and so on. He bore the shouts of laughter with most commendable fortitude, and appears to have been perfectly satisfied with himself and his speech. What can the people of Ohio mean by sending such an ignoramus to represent them? They should *instruct* him.

On Tuesday, after some difficulty in suspending the rule for the purpose, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Treasury Note bill, and the debate was continued until it was found that no quorum was present, only about 90 members being in their seats, when after several motions to adjourn, to order a call of the House, &c. the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, after a struggle for precedence of business, the rules were again suspended, to take up the Treasury Note Bill, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Floyd of N. Y., and Arnold of Tenn.

On Thursday, the House was engaged all day with the debate on the Treasury note bill. Messrs. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Gilmer, C. J. Ingersoll, Barnard, Thompson of Mississippi, and Gordon of New York, took part in the debate. At half past seven the several amendments having been disposed of, the bill was got out of committee, and Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question on concurring with the amendments. The House then adjourned.

On Friday, the Treasury Note Bill was finally passed, by yeas and nays, 129 to 86, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Petitions in favor of including Banks in the Bankrupt Act were next presented, and the principal part of the day consumed in taking the yeas and nays on motions to lay on the table, &c.

On Saturday, the Bankrupt Bill again came up, and amidst great confusion, and incessant questions of order, one or two important decisions were made, viz: 1st. it was decided, 109 to 98, against instructing the Committee to report a bill to include corporations in the Bankrupt Act. 2d, the House refused, 113 to 103, to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Barnard, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then reported the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act, which he said he had been ready to report since Tuesday, but no opportunity offered. Mr. Saunders rose and said he was authorized to report the bill, and seemed very solicitous of the honor, but nobody appears to have taken any notice of his effort. (we use the Globe's report, no other having come to hand.) Shortly after this, without any action on the bill, the House adjourned, apparently to get rid of the confusion and disorder.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the 2d day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States;" and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation,) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1842.

TEMPERANCE.—It must be as gratifying to the friends of Temperance as to the admirers of the genius and eloquence of the Hon. Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, to learn that he went forward at a late Temperance Meeting at Washington, and after delivering an eloquent speech, took the solemn pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

GREEN PEAS.—The Editor of the Charleston Courier has been favored with a fine mess of Green Peas by Mr. Nightingale, near St. Mary's, Georgia, where they are grown at all seasons of the year.

The Independent relates an amusing anecdote of Mr. Van Buren, which it says is a well known fact, viz: that whilst in the Senate, a few years ago, he asked, in all seriousness, of a distinguished Southern gentleman then in the Senate with him, "what new works the author of the *Spectator* had lately published!"

It is related of some other would-be literary gentleman of the present age, that on being asked if he remembered a certain passage in Shakespeare, he replied, that "Shakspeare had been published since he left town, and he had not yet received it, though he had left particular directions to have all new works forwarded to him."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Call you this backing your Friends?

In the North Carolinian of last Saturday, is an account of the doings of the Locofoco Convention at Raleigh, which winds up with this remark:—

"We were not only forcibly struck with the appearance of the members, but were charmed by the bold and manly avowals of sound political principles. If the delegations from the counties represented were not more than a fair sample, then may North Carolina well be proud of her Democracy. The Convention was comprised almost exclusively of Farmers and Mechanics. There were but few lawyers and fewer politicians in it; indeed it may be said to be *the People's* Convention."

This may be regarded as a happy specimen of the *style complimentary*. If the presence of Lawyers would have disparaged the claims of the Convention to respect, how little worthy of respect must be its nominee—who is solely and exclusively a Lawyer!

Again: It is said that Mr. Hybart, in his speech to the party on Saturday night last, implored every good Democrat to forget all private animosities towards Mr. Henry, and go for the good of the party. "Principles, not men," said he, should be the motto of every Democrat. If such an exhortation is necessary at the very door of the Locofoco Candidate, it must be a case indeed. One would think, that if his sympathies were with the people, as the Convention declares, his own immediate neighbors would have found it out, and that such an appeal as Mr. Hybart made, would be needless. "Save me from my friends." A.

U. S. Bank Officers.—We learn from the Philadelphia Sentinel that the examination of Nicholas Biddle and others, on the charge of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, made by Austin Montgomery, was commenced on Thursday afternoon, before Recorder Vaux. The counsel for the defendants proposed that they should be bound over without a hearing, but not waving the right to take exception, the Recorder declined doing so. Mr. Taylor, the present Cashier of the Bank, was examined in relation to some of the book accounts, and before the conclusion of his testimony the case was adjourned over to yesterday afternoon.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Loss of the U. S. Corvette Peacock.—A letter received by a mercantile house in this city from the North West Coast, dated in November, states that the Peacock was lost in Columbia River, Oregon Territory. No lives were lost, but nothing else was saved, except the instruments. No particulars are given as to the cause of the disaster.

New York Express.

Mississippi.—The Mississippi Legislature met at Jackson, on the 3d inst. In the Senate, Jesse Speight, of Lowndes, was elected President, and —— Adams, Clerk. In the House, Major Roberts, of Scott, was elected Speaker, and Wm. M. Smyth, Clerk.

TALLAHASSEE, January 7.

More Indian Depredations.—On Sunday last a band of Indians, supposed to number from 35 to 45, attacked two wagons, loaded with salt, whiskey, &c. They stripped the negro drivers of all their clothes except their shirts and took everything out of the wagons. Whilst engaged in their work of plunder, Mr. Solomon Mathers rode up, when the Indians pursued him, fired five or six rifles at him, wounding him slightly in the shoulder. In the mean while the negroes put whip to their mules and escaped. This affair took place at the flat branch on the Magnolia road, about 14 miles from this place, and near the residence of Mr. J. H. Byrd.—*Sentinel.*

"Nothing could effectually redeem the nation, nothing could ever restore the palmy days of her past prosperity, but patient labor, general habits of economy, and the retrenchment of individual expenditure."—*Mr. Mangum's Speech on the Exchequer.*

This admirable passage we recommend to the serious contemplation of our readers, for it contains in a nutshell whole volumes, nay libraries, of true, practical, social and political wisdom.—*Richmond Compiler.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 19.

Brandy, peach	38 a 40	Lime,	$2 a $2½
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 a 7	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas	3¼ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 35 a $1 40	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12½
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7	Wool,	15 a 20
4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,			8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,	6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.)			7½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 11.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30, Rice 3 00 a 3 10.

Naval Stores.—Sales during the past week have been rather light. Turpentine 2 15. Tar has declined, the closing price of yesterday being 1 26.

Timber.—There is a pretty large stock of timber afloat, unsold. Many rafts have been taken during the week at 5 to 6 dollars for ordinary qualities, and a little higher for choice kinds, say up to 7.

Lumber.—There have been rather extensive transactions of late in wide boards and scantling, the former at from 7 to 7 50, the latter at 5 Dolls. Very little if any thing doing in quarter boards, in fact there are none of any consequence at market.

Bacon.—No large sales reported. New bacon brings in small parcels from 6 to 7 cents.

Lard.—No wholesale transactions heard of.

Corn.—None afloat. It is held in store at about 60 cts.

Rice.—Sales at 3 dollars, and at 2 92½.

Groceries.—Transactions in sweet Cuba molasses to a considerable extent are reported at 21 and 22 cents, and there was a sale at a somewhat lower rate, probably at 20.

Common Shingles have brought within a few days 2 75.

CHERAW MARKET—January 11.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 5 to 8. Bacon 5 to 16. Flour 6½ to 8. Corn 50 to 55.

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 8¼. At Hamburg 3 to 8¼. At Macon 5¼ to 7½. At Selma 6½ to 8¼.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 9½. Rice 2⅞ to 3⅞. Corn 58 to 65. Bacon 2 to 10. Lard 6¼ to 6½.

Upland Cotton at New York 7 to 9 cents. Flour is dull at 5 87, at which price 3000 bbls. have been taken for export.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday, Steam r Utility, Capt. Patrick, with Molasses, &c. for E. W. Wilkings, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Cook & Co., and A. D. McLean.

Same time, O'Hanlon's Boat Washington, with Merchandise for Benbow & Co., Jno. D. Williams, C. T. Haigh, Cook & Co., H. L. Myrover, John Huske & Son, and John Waddill, Jr. & Co., of this place, and for John McLean of Richmond county.

Also on Monday last, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee and Dry Goods, for C. P. Mallett, C. T. Haigh, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, A. W. Steel, Cook & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, Hall & Johnson, John D. Starr, S. T. Trawley, S. W. Tillinghast, Rockfish Company, E. W. Wilkings, J. M. Rose, Gardner & McKethan, E. Fuller, D. Johnson, J. E. Patterson, W. McL. McKay, Joseph Baker, W. McIntyre, John Crow, James Dodd, A. Kimball and W. Winslow, of this place; and for T. J. Hill, H. A. London, J. Atkinson, J. Everett, A. Jackson, R. McRae, Little River Co., Miles & Benton, J. Taylor, and J. S. Gibson, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on Sunday, Steamer Utility.

Also on the 18th, Lighter B. Rush, with Cotton and Domestics, for H. L. Myrover, Hall & Johnson, D. A. Ray, Rockfish Co., A. W. Steel and J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 6.—Brig Cabinet from Antigua, Br. brig Susan King from St. Lucia. 7.—Brig America from Martinique; Schrs. Norway from Martinique, Grandee from Porto Rico. 8.—Brig Faran from Berbice.

DEPARTURES.

January 6.—Schrs. Ellen Perkins for Martinique, Lodi for New York, Armer Patton for Jamaica. 8.—Brigs John for Gaudaloupe, Helen Maria for Barbadoes, Columbia for Boston; Schrs. U. States for Martinique, Michigan for New York. Oleron for do., Sapello for St. Jago de Cuba, Argo for N. York, Br. schr. Peru for Bermuda. 9.—Brig Majestic for Porto Rico; Schrs. Edward Adams for Porto Rico, Wm. Hart for New York. 11.—Schr. Pelon for Porto Rico, Brig Atlas for do. 12.—Brigs Adeline for Porto Rico, Henrietta for do., Hellespont for Cuba; Schrs. Siam for St. Domingo, Mary & Susan for do.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. ALEXANDER BETHUNE, of Charlotte, to Miss CATHARINE McGILVARY, of this place.

In Anson county, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. P. C. Connelly, Mr. ANDREW J THOMAS to Miss NEOMY CAPEL, youngest daughter of Mr. James Capel.

In Moore county, on Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, by D. McNeill, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM MOORE, of this place, to Miss SERREPTHA ANN, daughter of John R. Ritter, Esq.

In Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Abel Hoyle, THOMAS STEELE, Esq., to Miss MARY JANE, youngest daughter of the late William P. Leak, Dec'd.

In Wilmington, on the 28th December, 1841, by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Mr. JOHN GAMMELL, merchant, formerly of Warren, R. I. to Miss BETSEY HILL BERRY, daughter of the late J. A. Berry, Esq. of that place.

In Columbus county, on the 7th inst. by M. Powell, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN INMAN, formerly of Robeson county, to Miss PENELOPE BALDWIN, daughter of Charles Baldwin, Esq.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 9th ultimo, Mr. JAMES GORMAN, a retired Merchant—an Irishman by birth, but for about forty years a resident of that place.

In Anson county, N. C., NORMAN McLEOD, aged over 90 years; he was a native of Scotland and was a member in good standing in the Presbyterian Church for more than fifty years. He departed this life in the triumphs of faith in a crucified Savior.

FRUIT.

50 BOXES FRESH BUNCH RAISINS.
1 box of LEMONS,
2000 Sweet ORANGES,
Just received at
PRIOR'S.
Jan'y 18, 1842. 85tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.
ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST
Received this day per Henrietta.

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE.
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

75 BAGS Rio and St. Domingo COFFEE,
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
1000 lbs. double refined LOAF SUGAR,
15 hhds. bright New Crop MOLASSES,
150 casks Fresh Thomastown LIME.
For sale by COOK & CO.
January 15, 1842. 85-2w

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.
For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

OYSTERS.

JUST RECEIVED by Steamer Henrietta, a fresh supply of Oysters.
SUPPERS FURNISHED.
R. COCHRAN, Jr.
Liberty Point.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1842. 85-1t

WIGS, TOUPETS OR SCALPS,
OR
ORNAMENTAL HEADS OF HAIR.

Mr. THOMAS QUIRK,
Of No. 190 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DEEMS it only necessary to say, that he will visit Fayetteville on or about the 23d of January, to induce all requiring his professional services, in the way of a moderate or luxuriant HEAD OF HAIR, so that all requiring his aid may be in readiness to give him their early calls on the announcement of his arrival, as his stay in town will be limited to three or four days, owing to engagements in the more Southern cities.
January 18.

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.
January 8, 1842. 85-6m

To Rent.

I INTEND on the 1st day of July next, to remove my Stock of Goods to my two stores, lately occupied by B. McIntosh, and McKay & McCaskill, and to make them my permanent business stands; and now offer for Rent, my four Stores immediately below, viz: One at present occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., the next below, corner of Kershaw and Front streets, and now occupied by Mr. D. Malloy, and the two stores now occupied by me. To persons residing in this place, it is needless to say, that they are among the very best stands for prosecuting a Cotton and barter business; and I only make this declaration for the information of persons residing at a distance. Possession of the Stores occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., and Mr. D. Malloy will be given on the 1st day of September next; the others can be had by the 10th July next. Cheraw offers inducements to Capitalists, and men of business, that are not found in many Southern towns. It is estimated that our receipts of cotton for the last two years averaged 25 000 Bales, and it is supposed this year's receipts will be about the same.
A. P.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and general assortment of CHAIRS, comprising a great variety of quality and patterns, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also, an unusually large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of my own manufacture, which I am disposed to sell on terms to suit the times.

JNO. W. BAKER.

November 1, 1841. 74-3m

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia, Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
50 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
15 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-tf.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 8, 1841. 47tf.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do.
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java do.
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black do. do.
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
5 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
14 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
10 casks Ground do.
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London Particular, and Domestic Wines,
Lemon Red Chimney Stock.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that I have a STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR now in operation here, and am prepared to accommodate all persons who may want their beds steamed. As to the merits of it, I could refer to certificates from persons who have had it, but, however, modesty forbids. Try it and it will recommend itself.

Price for Renovating, Two Dollars for Beds that weigh not more than 50 lbs., and 5 cents a pound for all over 50.

Any person bringing more than one bed can have them renovated to fit 25 cents.

MURDOCK M'KINNON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1841. 78tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 55tf

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.

Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.

Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.

Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.

Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.

Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.

Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.

Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.

Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.

Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.

The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.

Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.

Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.

Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.

Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.

Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.

Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.

Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.

Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.

Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.

Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.

The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 4, 1841. 70tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all first sailing copper-fastened vessels well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joining the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eatow, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the day.

C. P. MALLETT.

December 6, 1841. 75tf

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MUNN is authorized to collect the debts due the late firm of D. B. Robinson & Co. and make the proper receipts for payment.

D. B. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22 1841. 77tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Philip's Life of De. Milner; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rollo's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

State of South Carolina, MARION DISTRICT. } *Copy.*

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL, [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, *C. C. P.*

October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.

Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Randall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blacks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is in major and improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

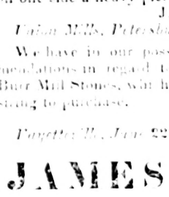
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, it it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 65tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Bolm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH M'CURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
City of Philadelphia.

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices,—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 76tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 69tf

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C, who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 5tf

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 23, 1841. 77tf.

FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 28, 1841. 65tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes! Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 5tf

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 4, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Smith-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Snooden was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, as their effects are as certain as they are salutary, they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadleck's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health.—What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841. 75tf